# RADIO PYONGYANG

No. 4 1966 KOREAN CENTRAL BROADCASTING COMMITTEE


# Pyongyang, Capital of the D.P.R.K.

October 15 this year marks the 1,539th anniversary of the founding of Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the centre of politics, economy and culture of the D.P.R.K.

Pyongyang is a city of a long history. It has many remains of historic interest, ruins of old castles and other ancient buildings.

These historic structures represent a good harmony with adjacent modern buildings, adding to the beauty of the capital.

Since the Korean war Pyongyang has undergone a great change as never precedented in its long history.

During the three year Korean war the U.S. planes dropped on the city as many bombs as the number of the city's population at that time. The city was reduced to ruin.

After the war the citizens of Pyongyang set out to rehabilitate the city in the same spirit as they had displayed in the war to repulse the U.S. aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists once said that Pyongyang would never rise to its feet again. But a little over ten years after the war it has been built into a grandiose modern city.

A bright prospect is open before Pyongyang as an industrial city. There are many factories and mills, light industrial factories in particular.

A large number of educational institutions including the Kim Il Sung University have been set up in the city. It is said that every third passer-by in the streets of the city is a pupil or a student.

Pyongyang is also praised by foreign visitors for its urban beauty and faultless cleanliness.

Radio Pyongyang will present a feature programme on the occasion of the founding anniversary of Pyongyang. In addition, it will bring you a Radio Pyongyang reporter's reportage on the happy life of the Pyongyang citizens and foreigners' impression on the city.

Central Part of Pyongyang

# Rural Problem—Major Theme

October is mid-autumn in Korea. Under the wonderful autumn sky of Korea are hills ablaze with crimson foliage and golden fields with ripe rice and other crops.

In the fields harvesters rumble to and fro, and tractors and lorries are busy bringing in crops.

This autumn is of particular significance for the farmers in north Korea.

At a co-op farm before harvest

The 5th session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly held in April this year adopted a law on completely abolishing the agricultural tax-in-kind, thus freeing the farmers from tax burdens once and for good.

More, with the strengthening of state assistance to the countryside greater numbers of farm machines have been sent to the rural areas.

Since the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country", the Government has undertaken the rural capital construction more vigorously, and even the threshing grounds and farm houses have been built at state expense. Our farmers also enjoy free education, free medical treatment and other benefits.

Now, the country has 1.03 tractors for every 100 hectares of land and other farm machines are being mass produced to lighten the labour-consuming work of the farmers. And electricity has found its way to 97.4 per cent of the entire rural ri (the lowest administrative unit), and the arduous farm work has been electrified in the main.

This quarter year, Radio Pyongyang will present colourful programmes about our co-op farms hailing bumper harvests and distributing increased shares of yearly income among their members.

# Higher Education in North Korea

North Korea now has 98 higher educational institutions. So far they have produced 140,000 engineers and specialists. The junior technicians and specialists added to it, the number will exceed 367,000.

During the Korean war, the educational establishments suffered ravage due to U.S. bombings.

After the war they were rebuilt quickly to meet the ever-growing requirements of the national economy for technical personnel.

A campus scene

Our higher educational institutions have faculties and departments. Post-graduate courses, doctoral academies and research institutes have been set up in major higher educational institutions.

As well as in common education, free education is enforced in all higher educational institutions.

Spare-time colleges for workers have been set up in major factories and enterprises. Now the number of colleges of this type is 38 with the enrollment of tens of thousands, who study while working.

The government also shows much concern for the development of education through the correspondence course.

The correspondence course students are entitled to paid leaves to attend classes and take examinations in each term.

One of the characteristic features of our higher education is the close combination of study with productive labour.

Higher education in north Korea has a brighter prospect. Some 180,000 engineers and specialists will be trained in the 7-Year Plan period (1961-67).

The Kim Il Sung University, the first university in north Korea, will greet its 20th founding anniversary on October 1.

On that day you will hear an account of the development of higher education in north Korea.

Model of Kim Il Sung University's new buildings now under construction

## Letters from England

In this issue we print some excerpts from our listeners' letters on the activities of the Korean football team in the 8th World Cup Matches.

"This is just a short note to express my delight and admiration on the excellent football skill shown by the team from north Korea in the recent World Cup series, never have I seen such a courteous and well disciplined display of sportsmanship as was shown by your country's team, and I am sure that I speak for everyone who saw the team in action when I say no matter who wins the cup no one will tarnish the honour of your truly sporting team."

Mr. Anthony Thompson

"I would like to say that the north Korean football team has become very popular here because of their good manners and skill on the field. Pak Seung Jin has been judged as one of the finest players in the tournament."

Mr. Victor Mc Culloch

"The Middlesbrough crowd cheered the Koreans more than they ever cheered the 'Boro'—our local side, now in the third division. And your team responded with an all-action display."

Mr. Peter Charlton

## Newly-issued Postage Stamps

There are many philatelists much interested in Korean postage stamps among the Radio Pyongyang listeners. Whenever it is asked by listeners Radio Pyongyang sends them Korean stamps.

Now through Radio Pyongyang not a small number of philatelists exchange stamps with Korean stamp collectors.

To comply with the requests of the listeners we introduce some newly-issued stamps.

A set of eight new stamps of the "Kyungrak System" has been issued in commemoration of the great scientific feat of the Kyungrak research collective led by Prof. Kim Bong Han, Doctor of Biology and People's Prize laureate.

Professor Kim Bong Han and his associates discovered the substance of Kyungrak, a new anatomico-histological system in the living body. It is an integrated system entirely different from either the nervous system or blood and lymphatic vessels.

Pictured in multi-colour on the green background of stamps are some parts of the Kyungrak system existing in the living body. The set consists of stamps illustrating "Superficial Bonghan Corpuscle," "Bonghan Ductule," "Bonghan Sanal," "Profound Bonghan Corpuscle," "Intervascular Bonghan Duct" and the functions of the "Kyungrak system" as well as a circularinset picture of Professor Kim Bong Han and an outside view of the Kyungrak Academy.

Now these stamps are being distributed among the Radio Pyongyang listeners all over the world.

If you want to receive the stamps, please write to Radio Pyongyang, Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

# Aspiration of the Korean People

Korea remains split into two for 21 years now due to the U.S. occupation of south Korea. In its weekly programme, "The Aspiration of the Entire Korean People," Radio Pyongyang will tell you about the Korean people's struggle for unification and our Government's policy for its realization.

In Panmunjom in the central part of Korea, there is a conference hall of the Military Armistice Commission. When the Commission is in session in the hall, the senior members of both sides to the armistice commission are seated face to face, and you can see Korean People's Army officers on the side of the national flag of the D.P.R.K. and American officers on the side of the flag of the U.N. on the table.

The U.S. is abusing the U.N. flag to perpetuate its occupation of south Korea and interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

The U.S. brings the Korean question to the U.N. General Assembly whenever it is in session and forces it to adopt what is called resolutions calling for U.N.-supervised elections in Korea. In view of its aim and mission, the U.N. has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea with no bearing on the international dispute. And it is much more so since the U.N. was reduced to a belligerent party in the Korean War. Why then do the U.S. imperialists try so hard to impose the U.N.-supervised elections upon us? It is because they want to make the whole of Korea their colony abusing the blue flag of the U.N. And as to the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea, they are doing their utmost to help their U.S. masters realize this ambition.

We hold that Korea should be unified independently by the Korean people themselves, democratically and peacefully and the withdrawal of the U.S. army from south Korea is the prerequisite.

# FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPS

The D.P.R.K has trade relations with over 70 countries. She trades with them on the principles of complete equality and her trade volume grows every year.

The volume of trade with Cambodia, Japan and other Asian countries, the U.A.R., Lebanon and other countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East and with European countries including Britain, France and Austria increased considerably last year. The total volume of foreign trade moved upward 7.9 times between 1944 and 1965. The share of raw material in exports dropped from 67.3 per cent to 12.7 per cent in this period while that of manufactured goods went up from 32.7 per cent to 87.3 per cent.

Our major export items include machine-tools, ferrous and non-ferrous metal products, rare metals, mineral ores, chemical goods, building materials, farm produce and special local products. Of these, the export of machinery and equipment has made a marked increase. This is a result of the steady growth of Korea's machine-building and metal-working industries. The production of the machine-building and metal-working industries in 1964 was 269 times up on 1944, the year before liberation.

Our country imports coke, petroleum, raw cotton, wool, sugar, machines, equipment, etc.

In our weekly programme "Korea Today" for the first of November, Radio Pyongyang will bring you our reporter's interview with a responsible functionary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade on the development of Korea's foreign trade.

Part of Port Nampo

## Radio Pyongyang Past and Present

Fourteen years have passed since Radio Pyongyang started broadcasting in English. In the early days it aired a 30-minute programme a day, but now it transmits five one-hour programmes a day.

Radio Pyongyang tells its listeners about the present and past of the Korean people and about their endeavours and achievements in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. Our programmes tell about the struggle of the Korean people for the country's unification, socialist construction and for peace in Asia and the world. From Radio Pyongyang you will get the true picture of south Korea under U.S. occupation, of the untold sufferings and valiant anti-U.S. struggle of the people there. It sends feature programmes congratulating national holidays of various countries with a view to strengthening friendship and solidarity with the people in various parts of the world.

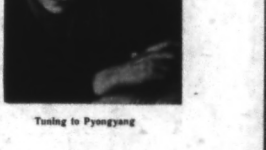
Musical programmes hold no small proportion in Radio Pyongyang's transmissions. You will hear famous Korean folk songs and stories spun around them, songs from classical Korean operas, instrumental music and songs depicting the happy life of the Korean people today.

Radio Pyongyang also exchanges broadcasting materials including manuscripts, tape-recordings with many radio stations all over the world.

The materials we receive from foreign countries are used in our home service and they help our people know better about the peoples of various countries.

In recent years the number of letters from our listeners has increased sharply. Our listeners in different parts of the world—Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East, Africa, Oceania, Europe, North and South Americas—make suggestions on our programmes and request what they want to hear from Radio Pyongyang.

And we do our best to comply with the requests of the listeners and improve our programmes.



Tuning to Pyongyang

# Radio Pyongyang's Popular Singer

Radio Pyongyang listeners may be familiar with the name of Merited Artiste Choe Chong Ja. A gifted singer of 30, she won the title of Merited Artiste at the age of 26. She owes what she is today to the socialist system, as she says.

Choe Chong Ja was born in Haeju City, South Hwanghae Province, southwest of Pyongyang. After finishing primary and middle schools there, she came to the capital to attend an art school, then a conservatoire. Graduating from the Pyongyang Conservatoire in July 1960 she worked as a teacher for 4 years. She became a soloist of the Radio Pyongyang Art Theatre in July, 1964. Ever since she has been serving for Radio Pyongyang listeners winning wide popularity.

Choe Chong Ja visited foreign countries on five occasions. In 1957, when she was in her first year at the Conservatoire, she attended the 6th World Youth and Students Festival held in Moscow and won a silver medal. Later, she again went to the 8th World Youth and Students Festival. She also made a performance tour of the Soviet Union, Poland, Vietnam, Cambodia and many other countries and was highly acclaimed by foreign music fans.

A folk song singer, she is especially proficient in lyrical songs full of national flavour.

Her favourite songs are "Sweet Briers", "The Song of Sabal", "The Song of Pyongbuk Nyongbyon", "A Girl on a Swing", "Moranbong Hill" and "Silk-loaded Boat".

Now, Choe Chong Ja is preparing for a new song dealing with our farmers' joy over a bumper harvest which you will hear in our Sunday musical programme "Korean Melodies".

# Korean Melodies

In its Sunday musical programme, "Korean Melodies", Radio Pyongyang brings you Korean folk songs and songs and instrumental pieces composed after liberation. "Korean Melodies" has become one of the most popular programmes with our listeners.

To comply with the request of our listeners, we are going to include in this musical programme more lyrical melodies on the contemporary themes, songs celebrating scenic spots of Korea and on-the-spot recordings of musical performances.

An ensemble of Korean traditional instruments

# New Programmes

Radio Pyongyang will change some of its programmes from the coming October.

Radio Pyongyang's programmes like "Music and Life" and "Cities of Korea" will not be heard any longer. Instead, new ones such as "Song Pilgrimage", "Current Affairs" and "Korea Handbook" will be added.

We continue to send our programmes like "Korean Melodies" and "Korea Today", both of which enjoy popularity among our listeners.

We are always very glad to have your opinions and requests.

# Hyonkum

The Hyonkum is a traditional Korean stringed instrument played with a thin bamboo bow. Six-stringed, it was first constructed by Wang San Ak, a musician of the Kingdom of Kokuryo in the 4th century.

Wang San Ak composed over 100 pieces for this instrument and he himself was a good player.

It is said that he even brought down a flying crane with his enchanting tune on the Hyonkum. The Hyonkum is played in concert or as a solo or accompanying instrument.

**Radio Pyongyang's English Language Transmission Schedule**

| Transmission | GMT | KC/C M |
|---|---|---|
| **Near and Middle East and Africa** | 19.00-20.00 | 6540 45.9<br>7580 39.5 |
| | 4.00- 5.00 | 6540 45.9<br>15520 19.3 |
| **Transmission** | **GMT** | **KC/C M** |
| **Southeast Asia** | 8.00- 9.00 | 6540 45.9<br>15520 19.3 |
| | 11.00-12.00 | 6480 46.3<br>7580 39.5 |
| | 14.00-15.00 | 6480 46.3<br>7580 39.5 |